

PIPECOLIC ACID DERIVATIVE HAIR GROWTH

COMPOSITIONS AND USES

5 This application is a continuation-in-part of
U.S. Patent Application No. 08/869,426, filed on June
4, 1997, the entire contents of which are herein
incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10

1. Field of Invention

15 This invention relates to pharmaceutical
compositions and methods for treating alopecia and
promoting hair growth using pipecolic acid
derivatives.

2. Description of Related Art

20 Hair loss occurs in a variety of situations.
These situations include male pattern alopecia,
alopecia senilis, alopecia areata, diseases
accompanied by basic skin lesions or tumors, and
systematic disorders such as nutritional disorders and
internal secretion disorders. The mechanisms causing
hair loss are very complicated, but in some instances
25 can be attributed to aging, genetic disposition, the
activation of male hormones, the loss of blood supply
to hair follicles, and scalp abnormalities.

The immunosuppressant drugs FK506, rapamycin and
cyclosporin are well known as potent T-cell specific

immunosuppressants, and are effective against graft rejection after organ transplantation. It has been reported that topical, but not oral, application of FK506 (Yamamoto et al., J. Invest. Dermatol., 1994, 102, 160-164; Jiang et al., J. Invest. Dermatol. 1995, 104, 523-525) and cyclosporin (Iwabuchi et al., J. Dermatol. Sci. 1995, 9, 64-69) stimulates hair growth in a dose-dependent manner. One form of hair loss, alopecia areata, is known to be associated with autoimmune activities; hence, topically administered immunomodulatory compounds are expected to demonstrate efficacy for treating that type of hair loss. The hair growth stimulating effects of FK506 have been the subject of an international patent filing covering FK506 and structures related thereto for hair growth stimulation (Honbo et al., EP 0 423 714 A2). Honbo et al. discloses the use of relatively large tricyclic compounds, known for their immunosuppressive effects, as hair revitalizing agents.

The hair growth and revitalization effects of FK506 and related agents are disclosed in many U.S. patents (Goulet et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,258,389; Luly et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,457,111; Goulet et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,532,248; Goulet et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,189,042; and Ok et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,208,241; Rupprecht et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,284,840; Organ et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,284,877). These patents claim FK506 related compounds. Although

they do not claim methods of hair revitalization, they disclose the known use of FK506 for effecting hair growth. Similar to FK506 (and the claimed variations in the Honbo et al. patent), the compounds claimed in these patents are relatively large. Further, the cited patents relate to immunomodulatory compounds for use in autoimmune related diseases, for which FK506's efficacy is well known.

Other U.S. patents disclose the use of cyclosporin and related compounds for hair revitalization (Hauer et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,342,625; Eberle, U.S. Patent No. 5,284,826; Hewitt et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,996,193). These patents also relate to compounds useful for treating autoimmune diseases and cite the known use of cyclosporin and related immunosuppressive compounds for hair growth.

However, immunosuppressive compounds by definition suppress the immune system and also exhibit other toxic side effects. Accordingly, there is a need for non-immunosuppressant, small molecule compounds which are useful as hair revitalizing compounds.

Hamilton and Steiner disclose in U.S. Patent No. 5,614,547 novel pyrrolidine carboxylate compounds which bind to the immunophilin FKBP12 and stimulate nerve growth, but which lack immunosuppressive effects. Unexpectedly, it has been discovered that

these non-immunosuppressant compounds promote hair growth with an efficacy similar to FK506. Yet their novel small molecule structure and non-immunosuppressive properties differentiate them from FK506 and related immunosuppressive compounds found in the prior art.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a method for treating alopecia or promoting hair growth in an animal, which comprises administering to said animal an effective amount of a pipecolic acid derivative.

The present invention further relates to a pharmaceutical composition which comprises:

- (i) an effective amount of a pipecolic acid derivative for treating alopecia or promoting hair growth in an animal; and
- (ii) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The pipecolic acid derivatives used in the inventive methods and pharmaceutical compositions include immunosuppressive and non-immunosuppressive compounds having an affinity for FKBP-type immunophilins, particularly FKBP12. Non-immunosuppressive compounds, as their name suggests, do not exert any significant immunosuppressive activity.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a photograph of mice treated with a vehicle after six weeks. FIG. 1 shows that less than 3% of the shaved area is covered with new hair growth when the vehicle (control) is administered.

FIG. 2 is a photograph of mice treated with 10 μ M of a pipecolic acid derivative, GPI 1116, after six weeks. FIG. 2 shows that 90% of the shaved area is covered with new hair growth when GPI 1116 is administered.

FIG. 3 is a photograph of mice treated with 3 μ M of a pipecolic acid derivative, GPI 1102, after six weeks. FIG. 3 shows that 90% of the shaved area is covered with new hair growth when GPI 1102 is administered.

FIG. 4 is a bar graph plotting the hair growth scores of unshaven animals and shaven animals treated with a vehicle, GPI 1116 (1 μ M and 10 μ M), GPI 1102 (1 μ M and 3 μ M), and a related pipecolic acid derivative neuroimmunophilin FKBP ligand, GPI 1044 (1 μ M, 3 μ M and 10 μ M).

FIG. 5 is a bar graph depicting the relative hair growth indices for C57 Black 6 mice treated with a vehicle, FK506, related neuroimmunophilin FKBP ligand GPI 1206, and GPI 1116, 14 days after treatment with each identified compound. Figure 5 demonstrates the remarkable early hair growth promoted by neuro-immunophilin FKBP ligands.

Definitions

5
10
15

20

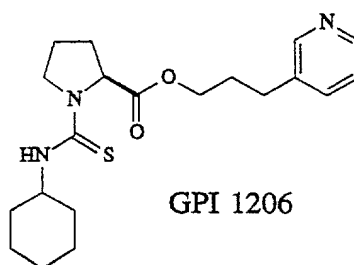


"GPI 1102" refers to Compound 98, 4-phenyl-1-(3-phenylpropyl)butyl 1-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxopentanoyl)-2-

piperidinecarboxylate.

"GPI 1116" refers to Compound 103, 1-phenethyl-3-phenylpropyl 1-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxopentanoyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate.

5 "GPI 1206" refers to a compound of formula



10

"Isomers" refer to different compounds that have the same molecular formula. "Stereoisomers" are isomers that differ only in the way the atoms are arranged in space. "Enantiomers" are a pair of stereoisomers that are non-superimposable mirror images of each other. "Diastereoisomers" are stereoisomers which are not mirror images of each other. "Racemic mixture" means a mixture containing equal parts of individual enantiomers. "Non-racemic mixture" is a mixture containing unequal parts of individual enantiomers or stereoisomers.

15 "Pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, or solvate" refers to a salt, ester, or solvate of a subject compound which possesses the desired pharmacological activity and which is neither biologically nor otherwise undesirable. A salt, ester, or solvate can be formed with inorganic acids

20

25

such as acetate, adipate, alginate, aspartate, benzoate, benzenesulfonate, bisulfate, butyrate, citrate, camphorate, camphorsulfonate, cyclopentanepropionate, digluconate, dodecylsulfate, ethanesulfonate, fumarate, glucoheptanoate, gluconate, glycerophosphate, hemisulfate, heptanoate, hexanoate, hydrochloride, hydrobromide, hydroiodide, 2-hydroxyethanesulfonate, lactate, maleate, methanesulfonate, naphthylate, 2-naphthalenesulfonate, nicotinate, oxalate, sulfate, thiocyanate, tosylate and undecanoate. Examples of base salts, esters, or solvates include ammonium salts; alkali metal salts, such as sodium and potassium salts; alkaline earth metal salts, such as calcium and magnesium salts; salts with organic bases, such as dicyclohexylamine salts; N-methyl-D-glucamine; and salts with amino acids, such as arginine, lysine, and so forth. Also, the basic nitrogen-containing groups can be quarternized with such agents as lower alkyl halides, such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, and butyl chlorides, bromides, and iodides; dialkyl sulfates, such as dimethyl, diethyl, dibutyl, and diamyl sulfates; long chain halides, such as decyl, lauryl, myristyl, and stearyl chlorides, bromides, and iodides; aralkyl halides, such as benzyl and phenethyl bromides; and others. Water or oil-soluble or dispersible products are thereby obtained.

"Pilar cycle" refers to the life cycle of hair follicles, and includes three phases:

- 5 (1) the anagen phase, the period of active hair growth which, insofar as scalp hair is concerned, lasts about three to five years;
- (2) the catagen phase, the period when growth stops and the follicle atrophies which, insofar as scalp hair is concerned, lasts about one to two weeks; and
- 10 (3) the telogen phase, the rest period when hair progressively separates and finally falls out which, insofar as scalp hair is concerned, lasts about three to four months.

15 Normally 80 to 90 percent of the follicles are in the anagen phase, less than 1 percent being in the catagen phase, and the rest being in the telogen phase. In the telogen phase, hair is uniform in diameter with a slightly bulbous, non-pigmented root. By contrast, in the anagen phase, hair has a large colored bulb at its

20 root.

"Promoting hair growth" refers to maintaining, inducing, stimulating, accelerating, or revitalizing the germination of hair.

"Treating alopecia" refers to:

- 25 (i) preventing alopecia in an animal which may be predisposed to alopecia; and/or
- (ii) inhibiting, retarding or reducing alopecia; and/or

(iii) promoting hair growth; and/or

(iv) prolonging the anagen phase of the hair cycle; and/or

(v) converting vellus hair to growth as terminal hair. Terminal hair is coarse, pigmented, long hair in which the bulb of the hair follicle is seated deep in the dermis. Vellus hair, on the other hand, is fine, thin, non-pigmented short hair in which the hair bulb is located superficially in the dermis. As alopecia progresses, the hairs change from the terminal to the vellus type.

Methods of the Present Invention

The present invention relates to a method for treating alopecia or promoting hair growth in an animal, which comprises administering to said animal an effective amount of a pipecolic acid derivative.

The inventive method is particularly useful for treating male pattern alopecia, alopecia senilis, alopecia areata, alopecia resulting from skin lesions or tumors, alopecia resulting from cancer therapy such as chemotherapy and radiation, and alopecia resulting from systematic disorders such as nutritional disorders and internal secretion disorders.

Pharmaceutical Compositions of the Present Invention

The present invention also relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising:

- (i) an effective amount of a pipecolic acid derivative for treating alopecia or promoting hair growth in an animal; and
- (ii) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

5

PIPECOLIC ACID DERIVATIVES

The pipecolic acid derivatives used in the methods and pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention have an affinity for FKBP-type immunophilins, such as FKBP12. When a pipecolic acid derivative binds to an FKBP-type immunophilin, it has been found to inhibit the prolyl-peptidyl *cis-trans* isomerase, or rotamase, activity of the binding protein. Unexpectedly, the compounds have also been found to stimulate hair growth. These rotamase inhibiting compounds may be immunosuppressive or non-immunosuppressive. Examples of useful compounds are set forth below.

10
15

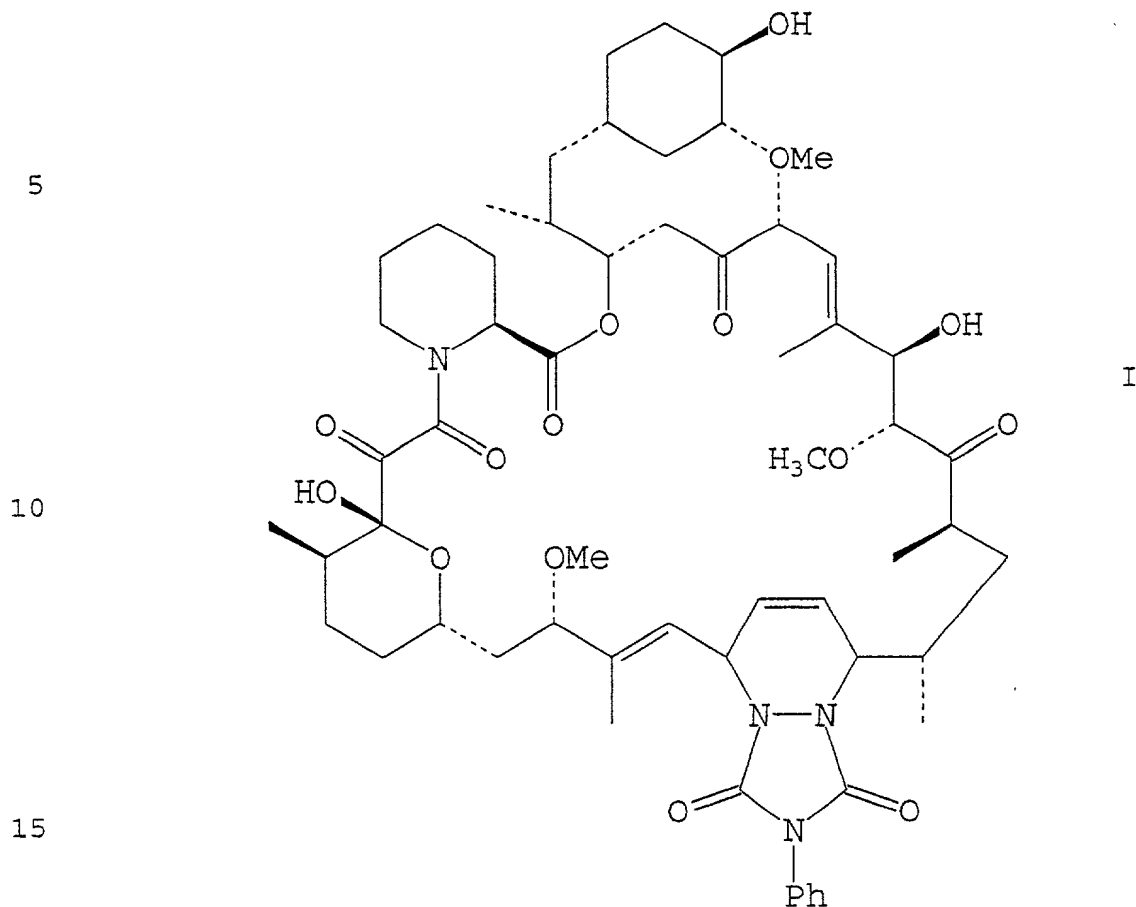
20

COMPOUND 1

Ocain et al., *Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications*, Vol. 192, No. 3, 1993, incorporated herein by reference, discloses an exemplary pipecolic acid derivative represented by Formula I. The compound was synthesized at Wyeth-Ayerst by Dr. Phil Hughes by reaction of 4-phenyl-1,2,4-triazoline-3,5-dione with rapamycin.

25

FORMULA I



Way-124,466

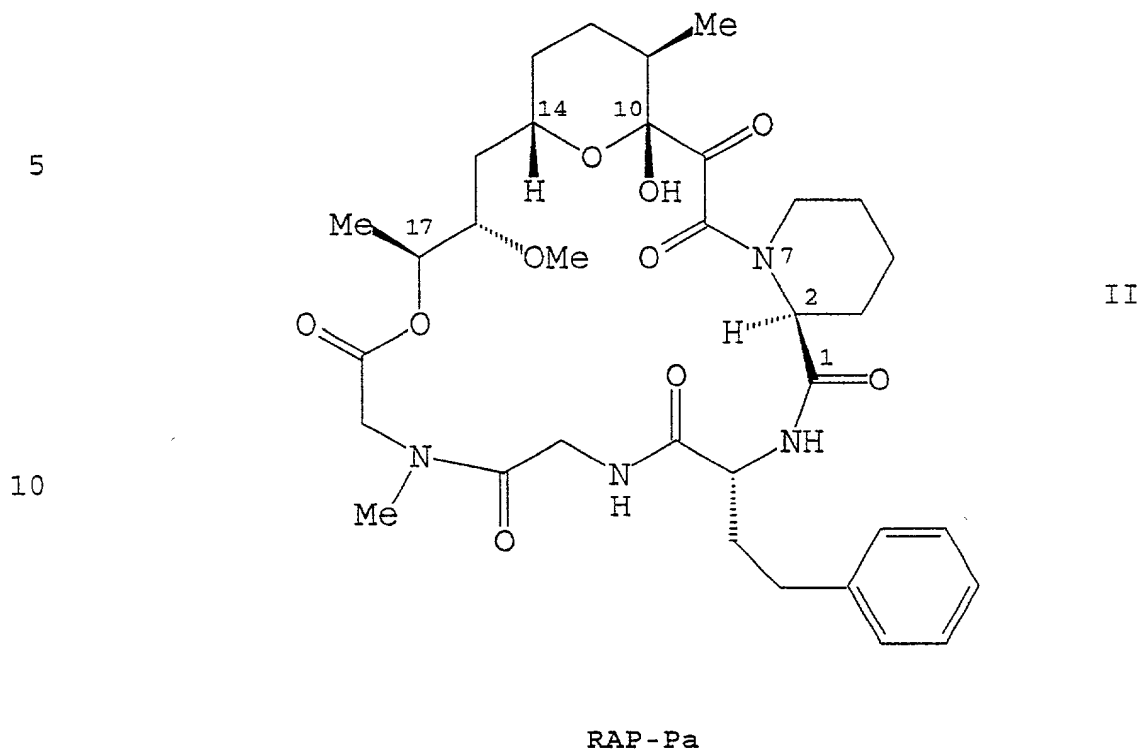
20

COMPOUND 2

Chakraborty et al , *Chemistry and Biology*, Vol. 2, pp. 157-161, March 1995, incorporated herein by reference, discloses an exemplary pipecolic acid derivative represented by Formula II.

25

FORMULA II



15

COMPOUNDS 3-5

Ikeda et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, Vol. 116, pp. 4143-4144, 1994, incorporated herein by reference, discloses exemplary pipecolic acid derivatives

20 represented by Formula III and Table I.

FORMULA III

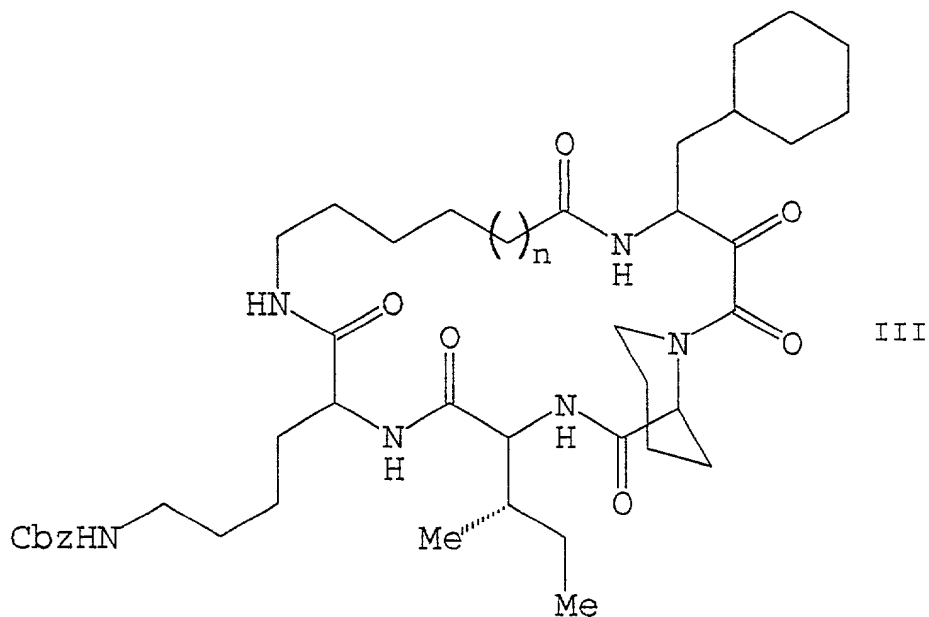


TABLE I

Compound	Structure
3	$n = 1$
4	$n = 2$
5	$n = 3$

COMPOUNDS 6-9

Wang et al., *Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry Letters*, Vol. 4, No. 9, pp. 1161-1166, 1994, incorporated herein by reference, discloses exemplary pipecolic acid derivatives represented by Formula IV and Table II.

FORMULA IV

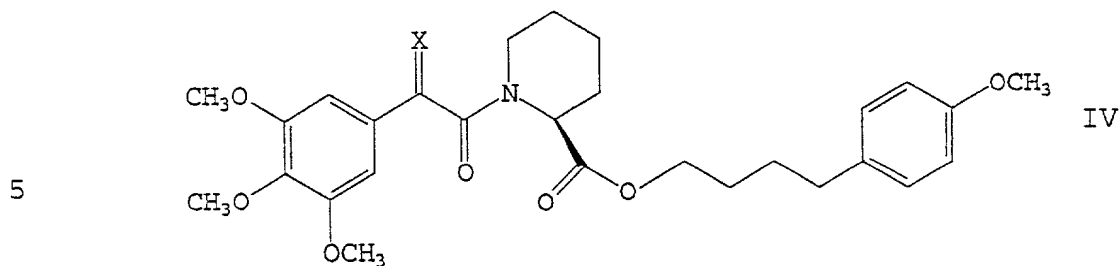


TABLE II

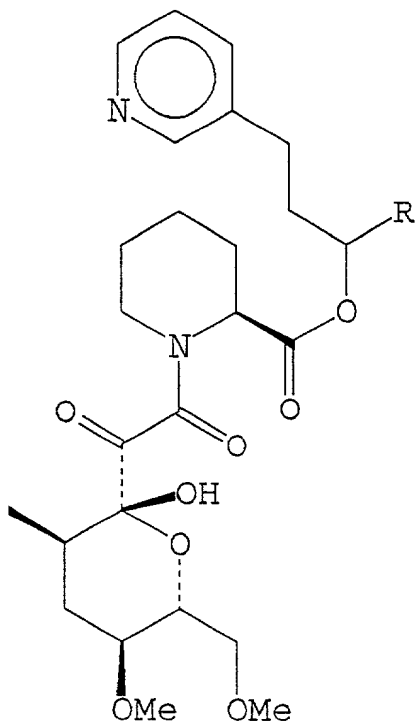
	Compound	Structure
10		
	6	X = H, H
	7	X = CH ₂
	8	X = H, CH ₃
15	9	X = O

COMPOUND 10

20 Birkenshaw et al., *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters*, Vol. 4, No. 21, pp. 2501-2506, 1994, incorporated herein by reference, discloses an exemplary pipecolic acid derivative represented by Formula V.

16

FORMULA V



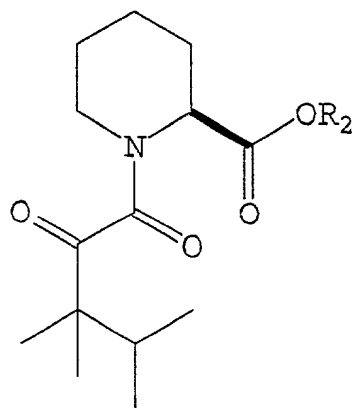
V

COMPOUNDS 11-21

Holt et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, Vol. 115, pp. 9925-9938, 1993, incorporated herein by reference, discloses exemplary pipecolic acid derivatives represented by Formula VI and Tables III and IV.

FORMULA VI

5



VI

10

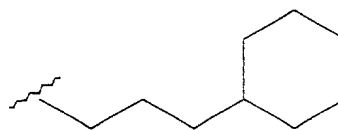
TABLE III

Compound

R₂

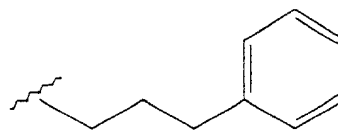
15

11



20

12



25

13

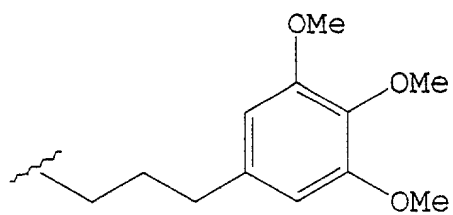


TABLE III (continued)

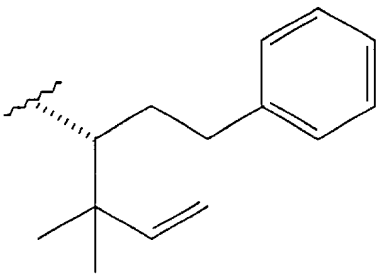
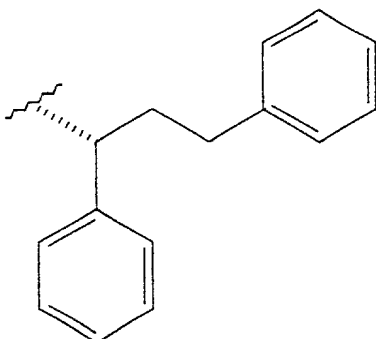
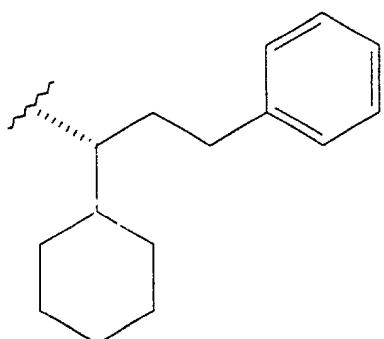
Compound	R ₂
5	
14	
10	
15	
15	
20	16
	
25	

TABLE III (continued)

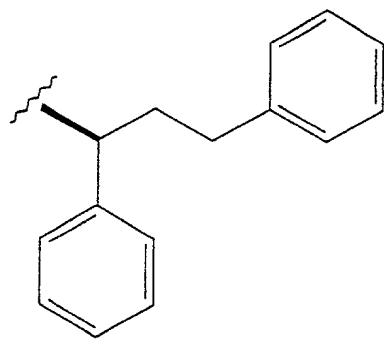
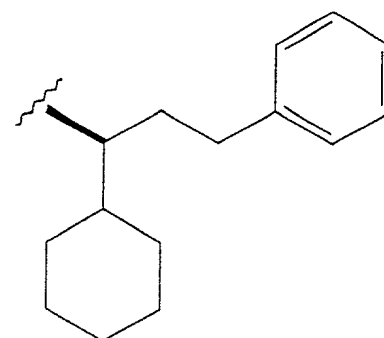
Compound	R ₂
17	
18	

TABLE IV

Compound	Structure
5	
19	
10	
15	20
20	

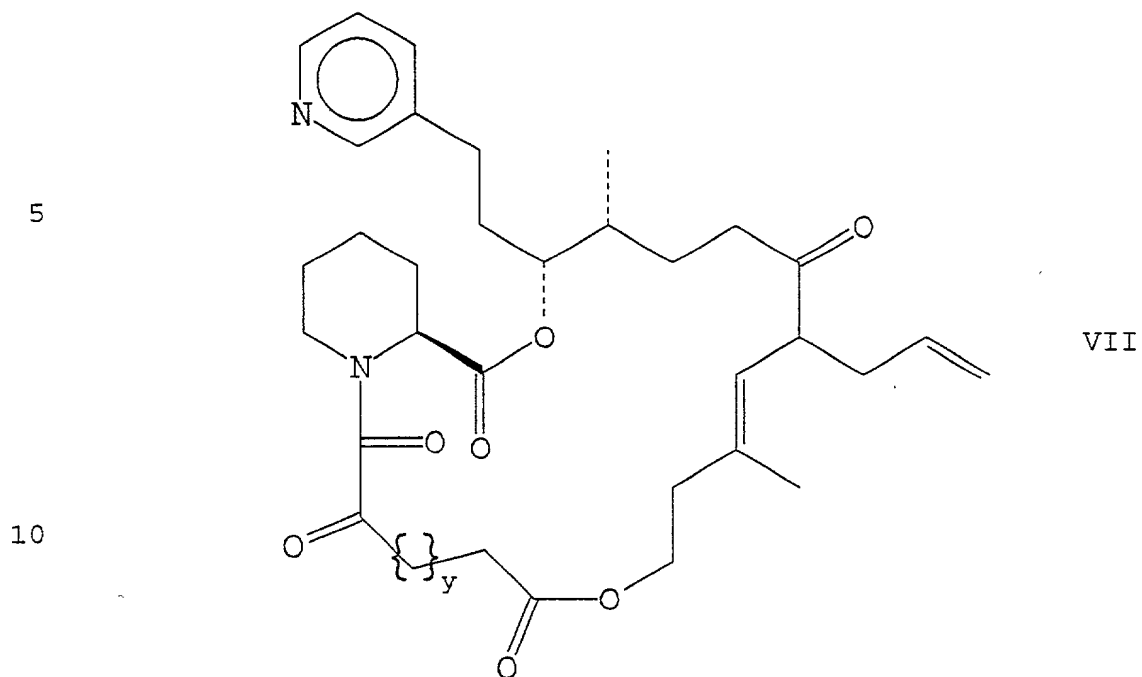
TABLE IV (continued)

Compound	Structure
21	

COMPOUNDS 22-30

Caffery et al., *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters*, Vol. 4, No. 21, pp. 2507-2510, 1994, incorporated herein by reference, discloses exemplary pipercolic acid derivatives represented by Formulas VII-IX and Tables V-VII.

FORMULA VII

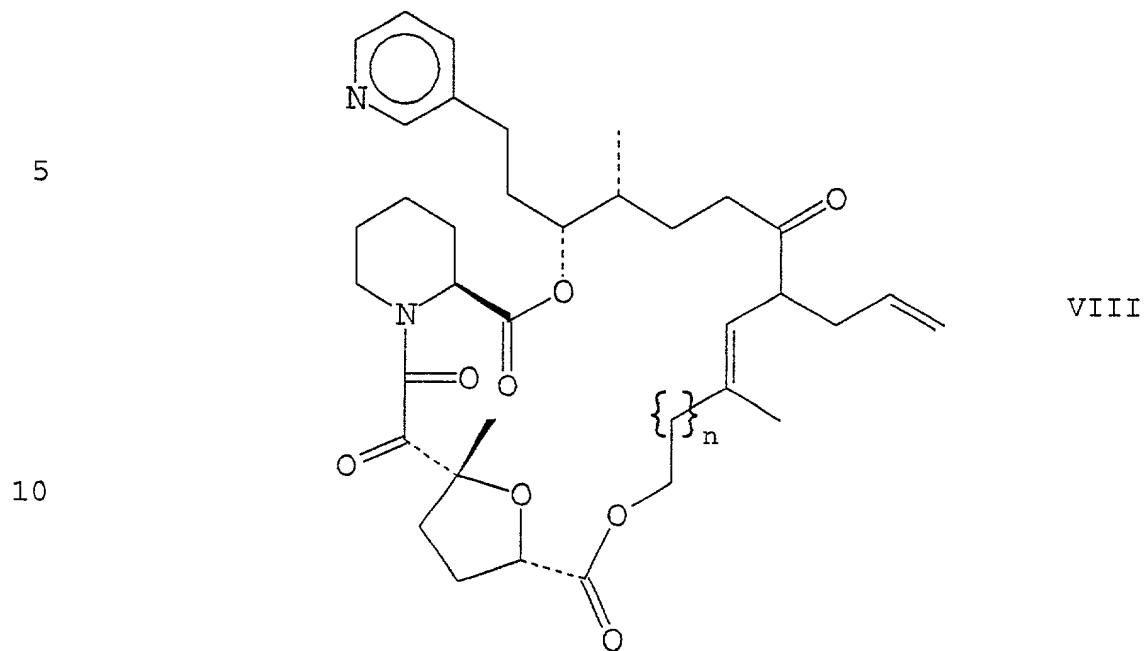


15

TABLE V

	Compound	Structure
	22	$y = 1$
20	23	$y = 2$
	24	$y = 3$

FORMULA VIII



15

TABLE VI

	Compound	Structure
	25	$n = 1$
20	26	$n = 2$
	27	$n = 3$

FORMULA IX

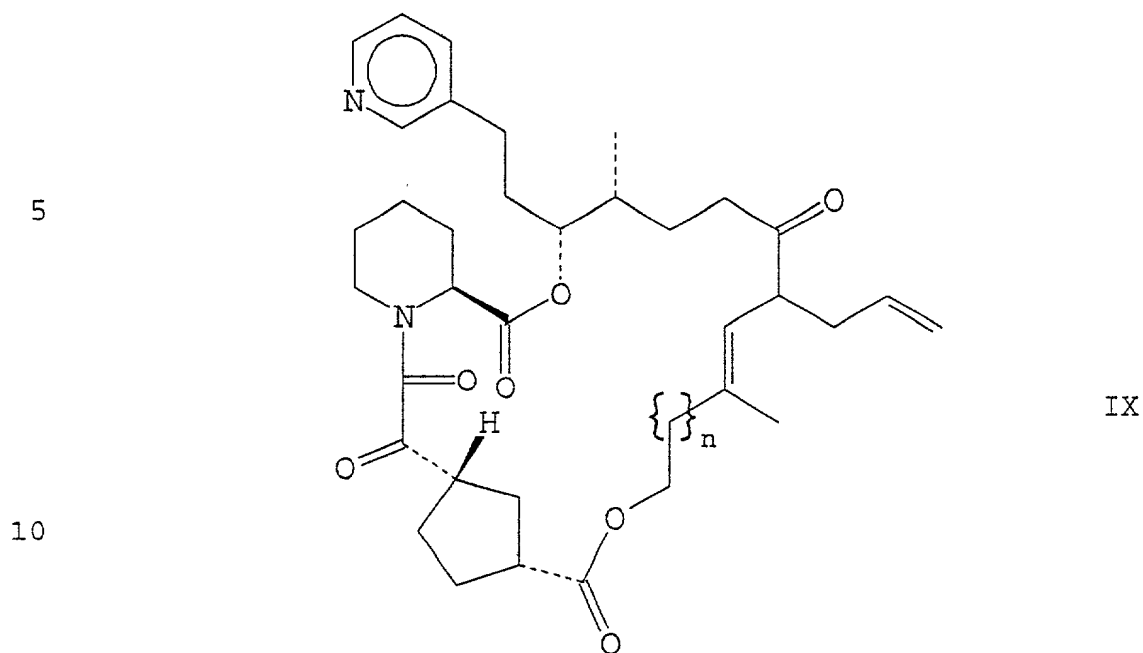


TABLE VII

15

Compound	Structure
28	$n = 1$
29	$n = 2$
30	$n = 3$

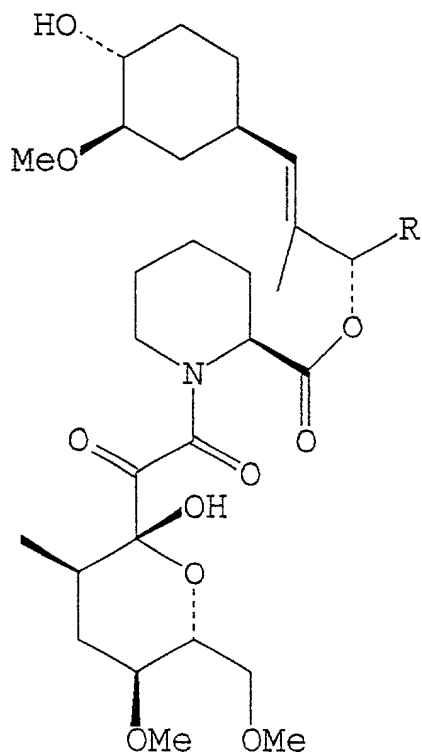
20

COMPOUND 31

Teague et al., *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters*, Vol. 3, No. 10, pp. 1947-1950, 1993, incorporated herein by reference, discloses an exemplary pipecolic acid derivative represented by Formula X.

25

FORMULA X

COMPOUNDS 32-34

Yamashita et al., *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters*, Vol. 4., No. 2, pp. 325-328, 1994, incorporated herein by reference, discloses exemplary pipecolic acid derivatives represented by Formula XI and Table VIII.

FORMULA XI

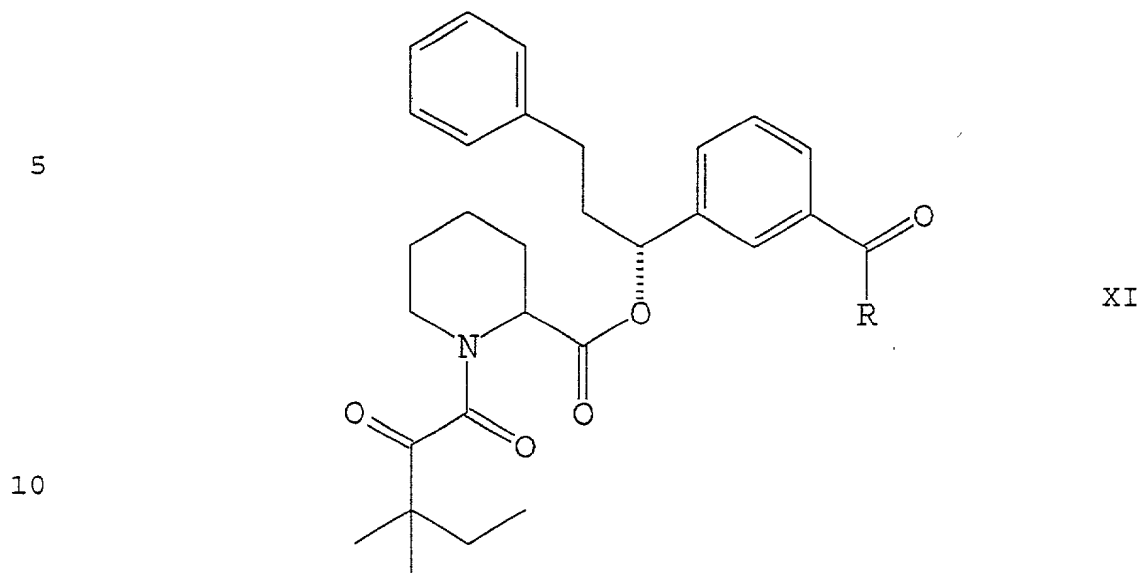


TABLE VIII

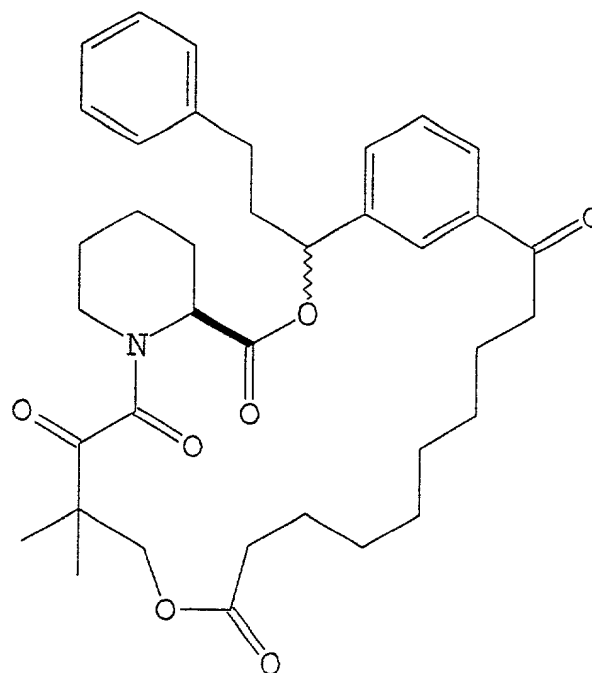
15

Compound	Structure
32	R = phenyl
33	R = N(allyl) ₂

20

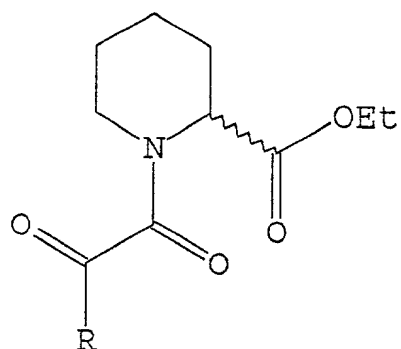
TABLE VIII (continued)

Compound	Structure
34	

COMPOUND 35-55

Holt et al., *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters*, Vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 315-320, 1994, incorporated herein by reference, discloses exemplary pipecolic acid derivatives represented by Formula XII and Tables IX-XI.

FORMULA XII



XII

5

10

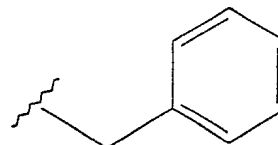
TABLE IX

Compound	Structure
35	R =
36	R =
37	R =

15

35

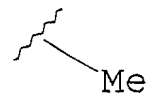
R =



20

36

R =



25

37

R =

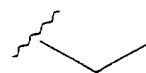


TABLE IX (continued)

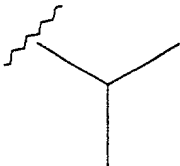
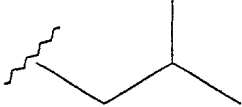
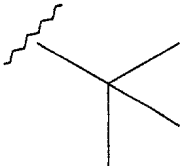
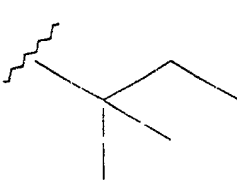
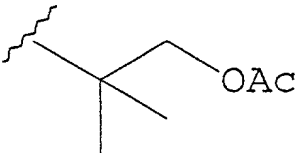
Compound	Structure
5	
38	R = 
10	
39	R = 
15	
40	R = 
20	
41	R = 
25	
42	R = 

TABLE IX (continued)

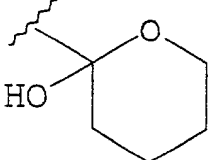
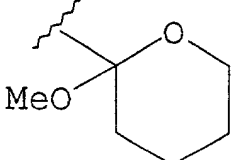
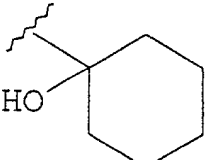
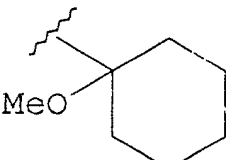
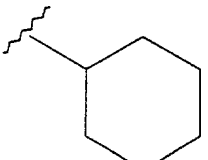
	Compound	Structure
5	43	$R =$ 
10	44	$R =$ 
15	45	$R =$ 
20	46	$R =$ 
25	47	$R =$ 

TABLE IX (continued)

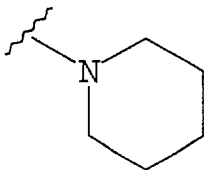
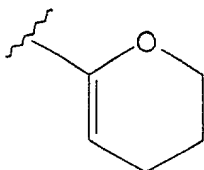
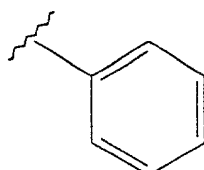
Compound	Structure
5 48	R = 
10 49	R = 
15 50	R = 
20	

TABLE X

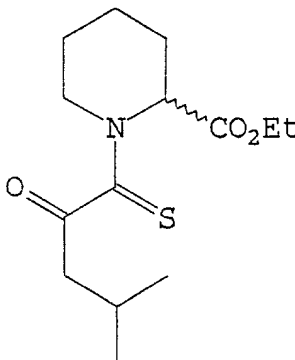
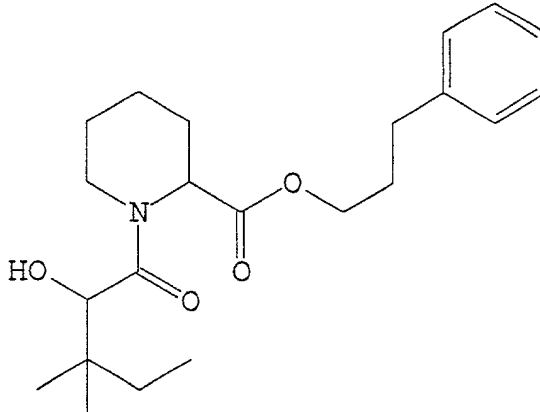
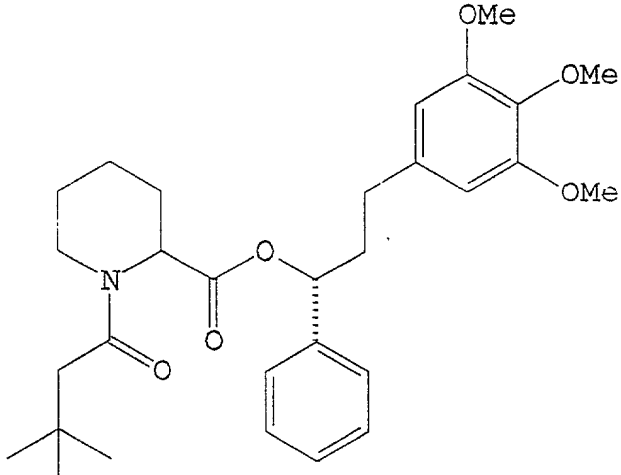
Compound	Structure
51	
52	
53	

TABLE XI

Compound	Structure
54	
55	

COMPOUNDS 56-68

25 Holt et al., *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters*, Vol. 3, No. 10, pp. 1977-1980, 1993, incorporated herein by reference, discloses exemplary pipecolic acid derivatives represented by Formulas XIII and XIV and Tables XII-XIV.

FORMULA XIII

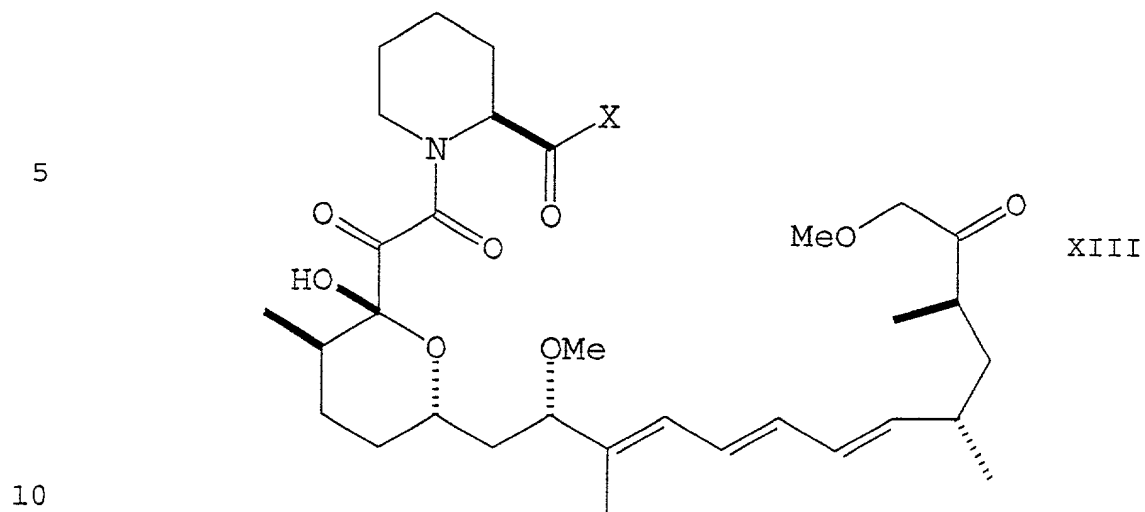


TABLE XII

Compound	Structure
56	X = OH
57	X = OMe
58	X = Oi Pr
59	X = OBn
60	X = OCH MePh
61	X = OCH ₂ CHCHPh
62	X = OCH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ (3,4-OMe ₂) Ph
63	X = NHBn
64	X = NHCH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ Ph

FORMULA XIV

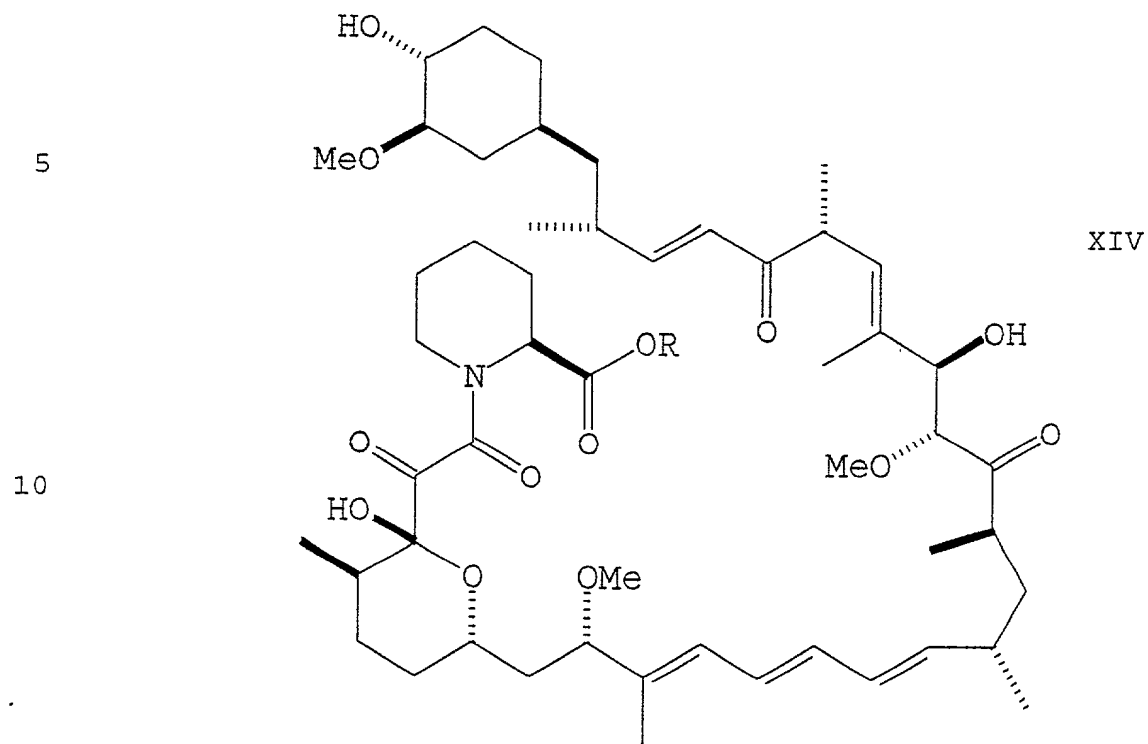


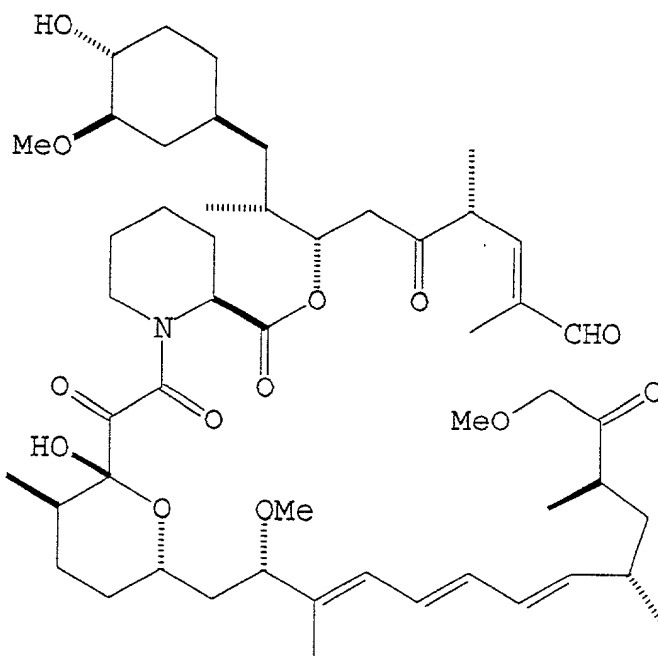
TABLE XIII

Compound	Structure
65	R = Me
66	R = Bn

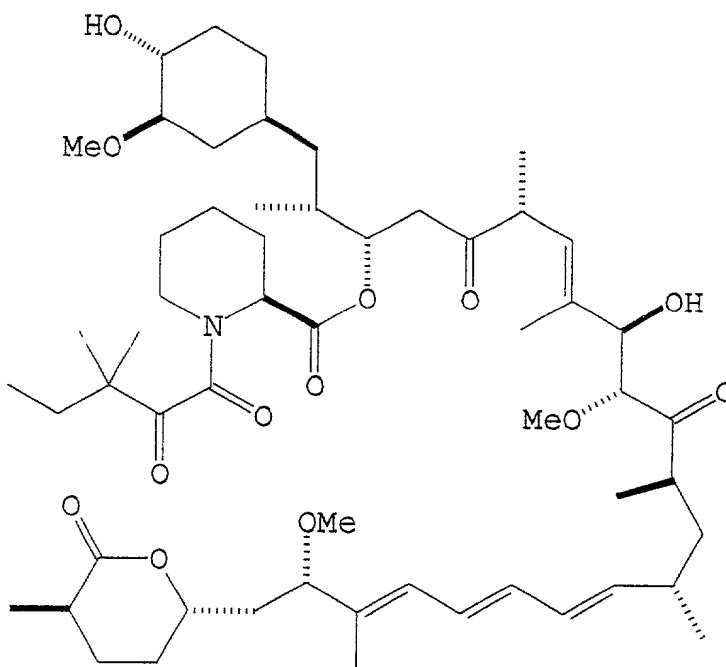
TABLE XIV

Compound	Structure
67	
68	

67



68



COMPOUNDS 69-83

Hauske et al., *J. Med. Chem.*, Vol. 35, pp. 4284-4296, 1992, incorporated herein by reference, discloses exemplary pipecolic acid derivatives
 5 represented by Formulas XV-XVIII and Tables XV-XVIII.

FORMULA XV

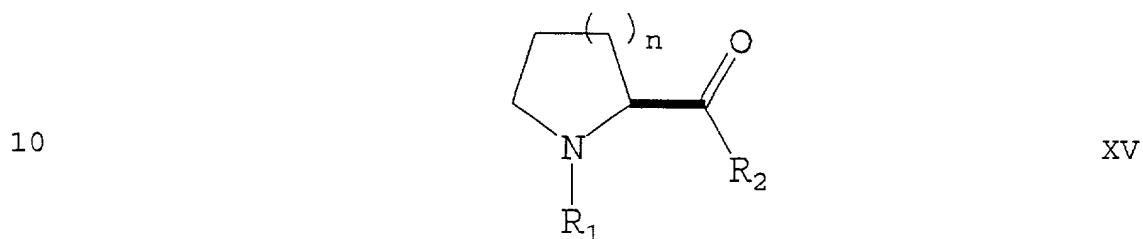
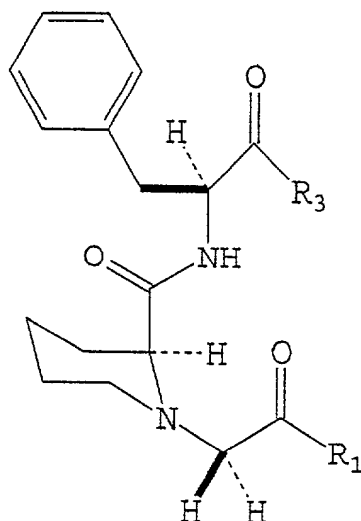


TABLE XV

Compound	Structure
69	$n = 2$ $R_2 = \text{Phe-o-tert-butyl}$
70	$n = 2$ $R_2 = \text{Phe-o-tert-butyl}$

FORMULA XVI



XVI

TABLE XVI

	Compound	Structure
15	71	$R_1 = m\text{-OCH}_3\text{Ph}$
		$R_3 = \text{Val-O-tert-butyl}$
	72	$R_1 = m\text{-OCH}_3\text{Ph}$
		$R_3 = \text{Leu-O-tert-butyl}$
20	73	$R_1 = m\text{-OCH}_3\text{Ph}$
		$R_3 = \text{Ileu-O-tert-butyl}$
	74	$R_1 = m\text{-OCH}_3\text{Ph}$
		$R_3 = \text{hexahydro-Phe-O-tert-butyl}$
25	75	$R_1 = m\text{-OCH}_3\text{Ph}$
		$R_3 = \text{allylalanine-O-tert-butyl}$
	76	$R_1 = \text{B-naphthyl}$
		$R_3 = \text{Val-O-tert-butyl}$

FORMULA XVII

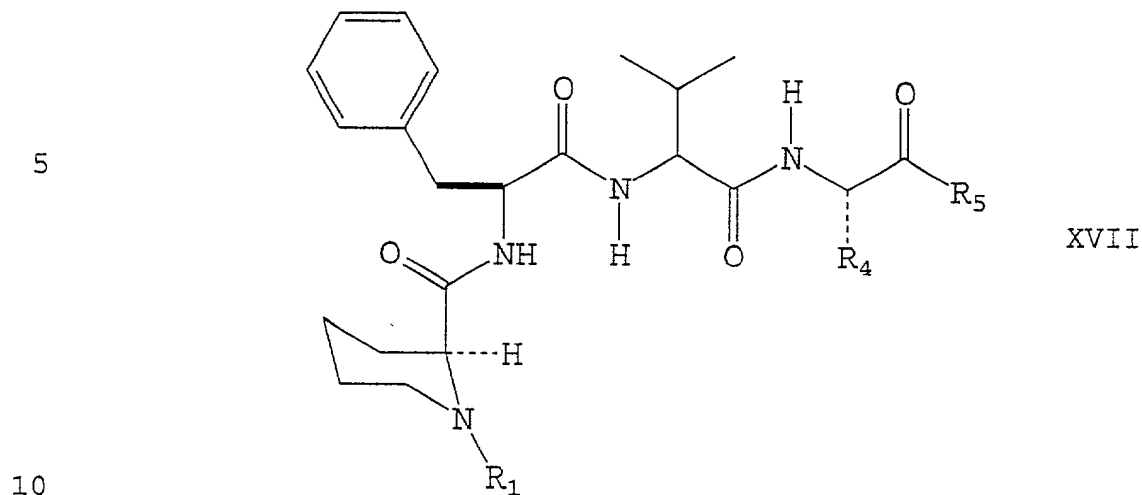


TABLE XVII

Compound	Structure
77	$R_1 = \text{CH}_2(\text{CO}) - m\text{-OCH}_3\text{Ph}$ $R_4 = \text{CH}_2\text{Ph}$ $R_5 = \text{OCH}_3$
78	$R_1 = \text{CH}_2(\text{CO}) - \beta\text{-naphthyl}$ $R_4 = \text{CH}_2\text{Ph}$ $R_5 = \text{OCH}_3$

FORMULA XVIII

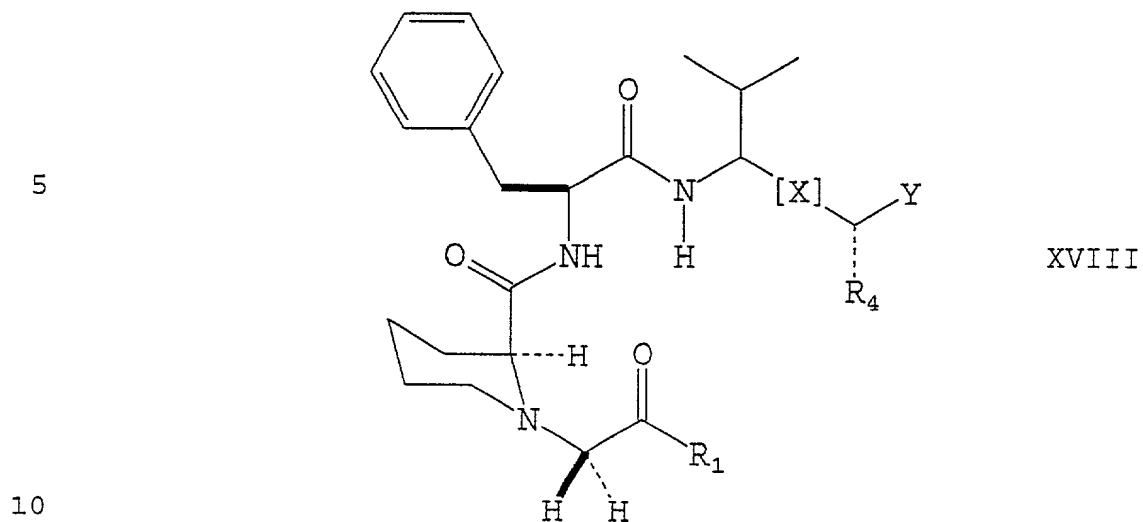


TABLE XVIII

	Compound	Structure
15	<hr/>	
	79	$R_1 = m\text{-OCH}_3\text{Ph}$ $X = \text{trans-CH=CH}$ $R_4 = \text{H}$ $Y = \text{OC(O)Ph}$
20		
25	80	$R_1 = m\text{-OCH}_3\text{Ph}$ $X = \text{trans-CH=CH}$ $R_4 = \text{H}$ $Y = \text{OC(O)CF}_3$

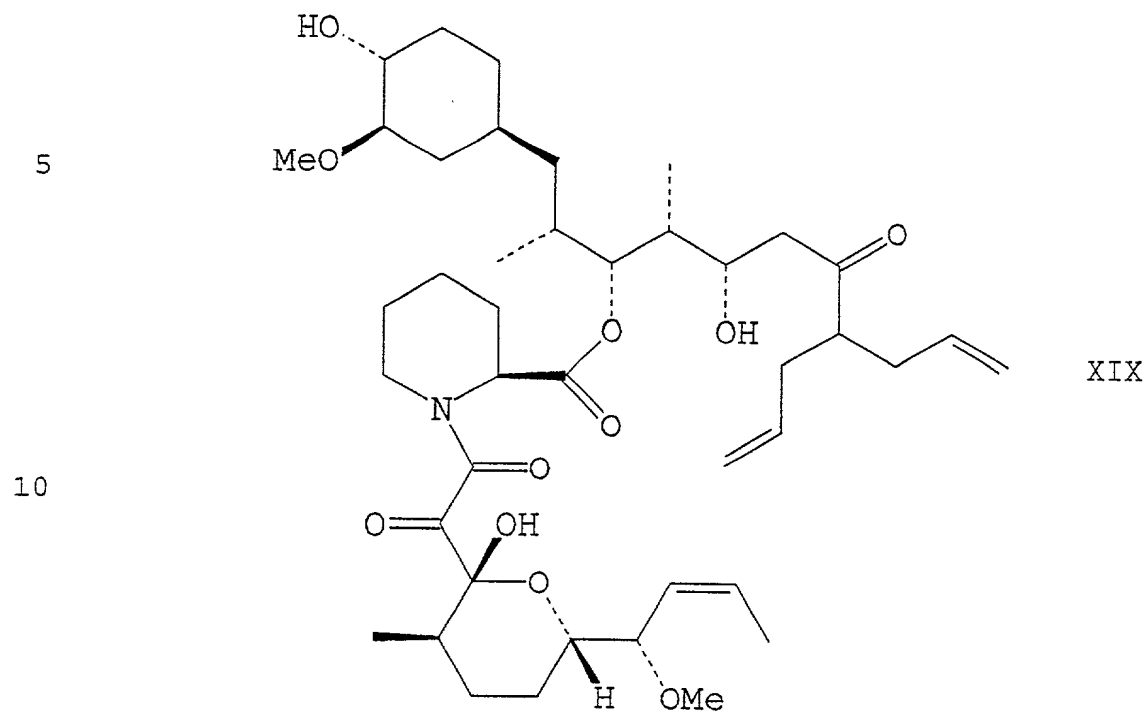
TABLE XVIII (continued)

	Compound	Structure
5	81	$R_1 = m\text{-OCH}_3\text{Ph}$ $X = \text{trans-CH=CHI}$ $R_4 = -$ $Y = -$
10	82	$R_1 = m\text{-OCH}_3\text{Ph}$ $X = \text{trans-CH=CH}$ $R_4 = \text{H}$ $Y = \text{OCH}_2\text{CH=CH}_2$
15	83	$R_1 = m\text{-OCH}_3\text{Ph}$ $X = \text{C=O}$ $R_4 = \text{H}$ $Y = \text{Ph}$
20		

COMPOUND 84

Teague et al., *Bioorganic & Med. Chem. Letters*,
 Vol. 4, No. 13, pp. 1581-1584, 1994, incorporated
 herein by reference, discloses an exemplary pipecolic
 acid derivative represented by Formula XIX.

FORMULA XIX



SLB506

COMPOUNDS 85-88

Stocks et al., *Bioorganic & Med. Chem. Letters*,
 Vol. 4, No. 12, pp. 1457-1460, 1994, incorporated
 herein by reference, discloses exemplary pipecolic
 acid derivatives represented by Formula XX and Tables
 XIX and XX.

TABLE XIX

10

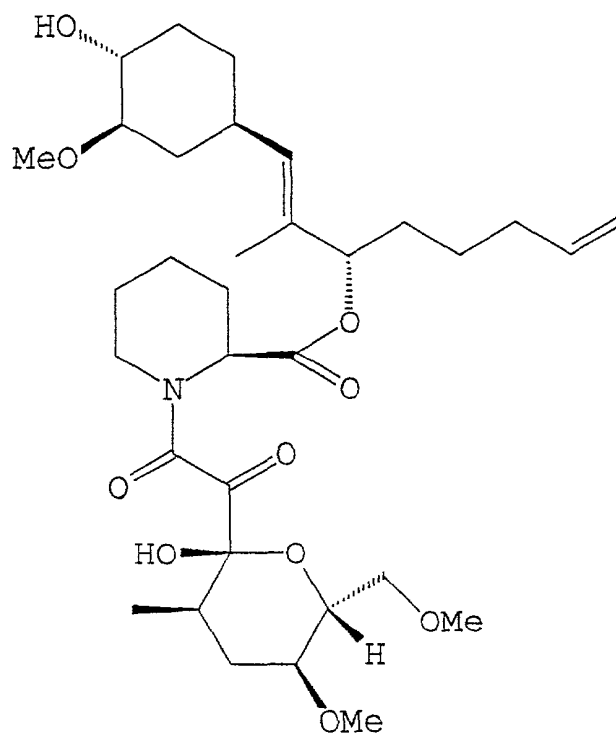
Compound

Structure

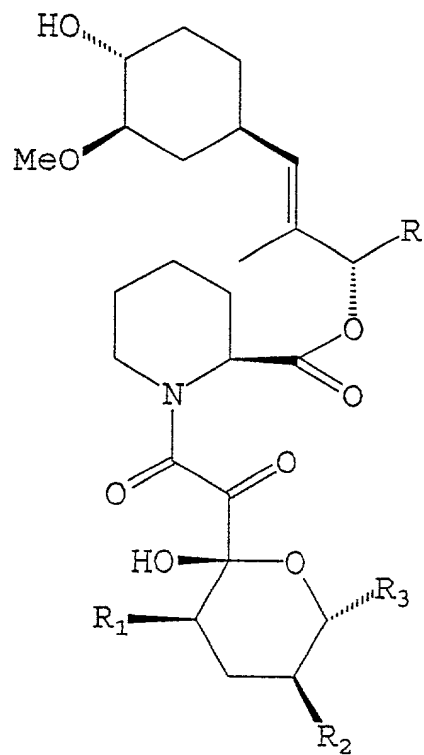
15

20

85



FORMULA XX



XX

TABLE XX

Compound	Structure
86	$R_1 = H$ $R_2 = OMe$ $R_3 = CH_2OMe$
87	$R_1 = H$ $R_2 = H$ $R_3 = H$

TABLE XX (continued)

Compound	Structure
5 88	$R_1 = \text{Me}$ $R_2 = \text{H}$ $R_3 = \text{H}$

COMPOUNDS 89-110

10 Additional exemplary pipecolic acid derivatives are represented by Formulas XXI-XXV and Tables XXI-XXV.

FORMULA XXI

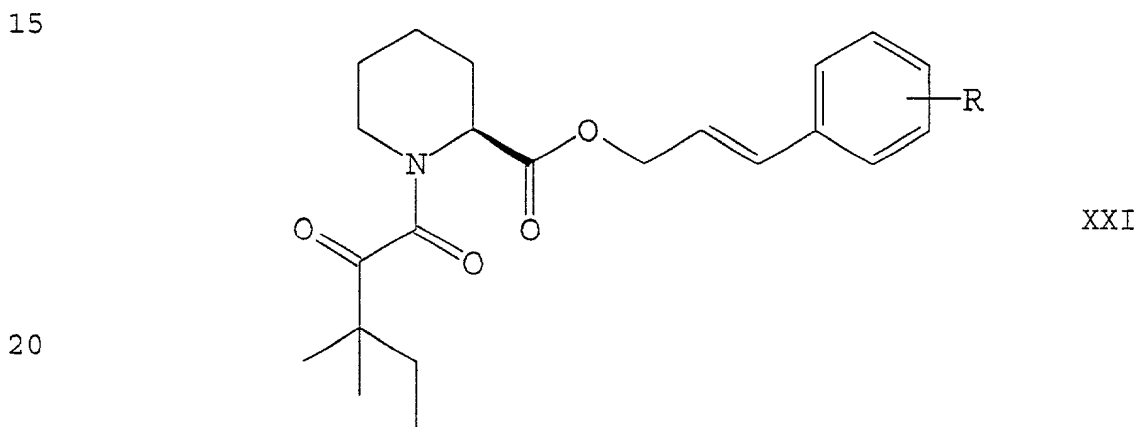


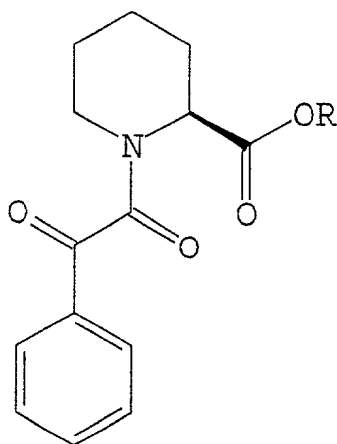
TABLE XXI

Compound	Structure
25 89	$R = 3,4\text{-dichloro}$
90	$R = 3,4,5\text{-trimethoxy}$

TABLE XXI (continued)

Compound	Structure
91	R = H
92	R = 3-(2,5-Dimethoxy)phenylpropyl
93	R = 3-(3,4-Methylenedioxy)phenylpropyl

FORMULA XXII

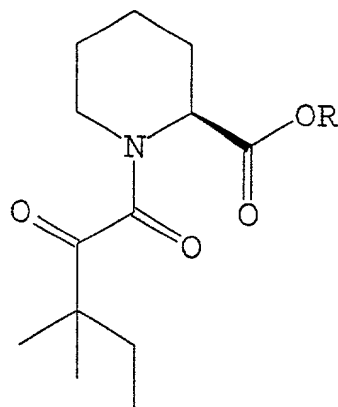


XXII

TABLE XXII

Compound	Structure
94	R = 4-(p-Methoxy)butyl
95	R = 3-Phenylpropyl
96	R = 3-(3-Pyridyl)propyl

FORMULA XXIII



XXIII

TABLE XXIII

Compound

Structure

97

R = 3-(3-Pyridyl)propyl

98

R = 1,7-Diphenyl-4-heptyl

99

R = 4-(4-Methoxy)butyl

100

R = 1-Phenyl-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-hexyl

101

R = 3-(2,5-Dimethoxy)phenylpropyl

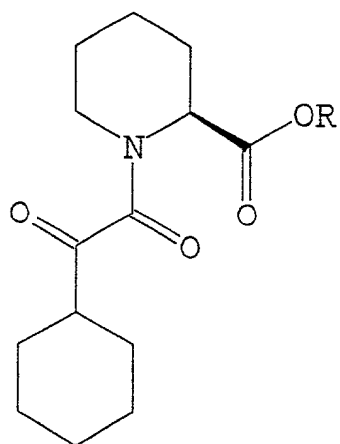
102

R = 3-(3,4-Methylenedioxy)phenylpropyl

103

R = 1,5-Diphenylpentyl

FORMULA XXIV



XXIV

TABLE XXIV

Compound	Structure
----------	-----------

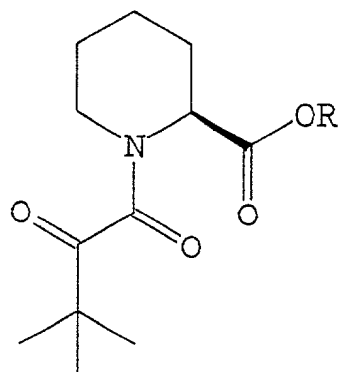
104	R = 4-(4-Methoxy)butyl
-----	------------------------

105	R = 3-Cyclohexylpropyl
-----	------------------------

106	R = 3-Phenylpropyl
-----	--------------------

FORMULA XXV

5



XXV

10

TABLE XXV

Compound

Structure

107

R = 3-Cyclohexylpropyl

15

108

R = 3-Phenylpropyl

109

R = 4-(4-Methoxy)butyl

20

110

R = 1,7-Diphenyl-4-heptyl

The names of some of the compounds identified above are provided below in Table XXVI.

TABLE XXVI

Compound Name of Species

5	6	4-(4-methoxyphenyl)butyl (2 <i>S</i>)-1-[2-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)acetyl]hexahydro-2-pyridinecarboxylate
10	7	4-(4-methoxyphenyl)butyl (2 <i>S</i>)-1-[2-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)acryloyl]hexahydro-2-pyridinecarboxylate
15	8	4-(4-methoxyphenyl)butyl (2 <i>S</i>)-1-[2-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)propanoyl]hexahydro-2-pyridinecarboxylate
20	9	4-(4-methoxyphenyl)butyl (2 <i>S</i>)-1-[2-oxo-2-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)acetyl]hexahydro-2-pyridinecarboxylate
25	11	3-cyclohexylpropyl (2 <i>S</i>)-1-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxopentanoyl)hexahydro-2-pyridinecarboxylate
	12	3-phenylpropyl (2 <i>S</i>)-1-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxopentanoyl)hexahydro-2-pyridinecarboxylate
	13	3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)propyl (2 <i>S</i>)-1-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxopentanoyl)hexahydro-2-pyridine-carboxylate

TABLE XXVI (continued)

Compound Name of Species

5	14	(1R)-2,2-dimethyl-1-phenethyl-3-butenyl (2S)-1-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxopentanoyl)hexahydro-2-pyridinecarboxylate
10	15	(1R)-1,3-diphenylpropyl (2S)-1-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxopentanoyl)hexahydro-2-pyridinecarboxylate
15	16	(1R)-1-cyclohexyl-3-phenylpropyl (2S)-1-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxopentanoyl)hexahydro-2-pyridine-carboxylate
20	17	(1S)-1,3-diphenylpropyl (2S)-1-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxopentanoyl)hexahydro-2-pyridinecarboxylate
	18	(1S)-1-cyclohexyl-3-phenylpropyl (2S)-1-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxopentanoyl)hexahydro-2-pyridine-carboxylate
25	19	(22aS)-15,15-dimethylperhydropyrido[2,1-c][1,9,4]dioxazacyclononadecine-1,12,16,17-tetraone

TABLE XXVI (continued)

Compound		Name of Species
5	20	(24aS)-17,17-dimethylperhydropyrido[2,1-c][1,9,4]dioxazacyclohenicosine-1,14,18,19-tetraone
	35	ethyl 1-(2-oxo-3-phenylpropanoyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate
10	36	ethyl 1-pyruvoyl-2-piperidinecarboxylate
15	37	ethyl 1-(2-oxobutanoyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate
	38	ethyl 1-(3-methyl-2-oxobutanoyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate
20	39	ethyl 1-(4-methyl-2-oxopentanoyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate
25	40	ethyl 1-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxobutanoyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate
	41	ethyl 1-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxopentanoyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate

TABLE XXVI (continued)

Compound Name of Species

5	42	4-[2-(ethyloxycarbonyl)piperidino]-2,2-dimethyl-3,4-dioxobutyl acetate
10	43	ethyl 1-[2-(2-hydroxytetrahydro-2H-2-pyranyl)-2-oxoacetyl]-2-piperidinecarboxylate
15	44	ethyl 1-[2-(2-methoxytetrahydro-2H-2-pyranyl)-2-oxoacetyl]-2-piperidinecarboxylate
20	45	ethyl 1-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-2-oxoacetyl]-2-piperidinecarboxylate
	46	ethyl 1-[2-(1-methoxycyclohexyl)-2-oxoacetyl]-2-piperidinecarboxylate
	47	ethyl 1-(2-cyclohexyl-2-oxoacetyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate
25	48	ethyl 1-(2-oxo-2-piperidinoacetyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate
	49	ethyl 1-[2-(3,4-dihydro-2H-6-pyranyl)-2-oxoacetyl]-2-piperidinecarboxylate

TABLE XXVI (continued)

Compound	Name of Species
5	50 ethyl 1-(2-oxo-2-phenylacetyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate
	51 ethyl 1-(4-methyl-2-oxo-1-thioxopentyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate
10	52 3-phenylpropyl 1-(2-hydroxy-3,3-dimethylpentanoyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate
15	53 (1R)-1-phenyl-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)propyl 1-(3,3-dimethylbutanoyl)-2-piperidine-carboxylate
	54 (1R)-1,3-diphenylpropyl 1-(benzylsulfonyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate
20	55 3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)propyl 1-(benzylsulfonyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate
25	56 1-(2-[(2R,3R,6S)-6-[(2S,3E,5E,7E,9S,11R)-2,13-dimethoxy-3,9,11-trimethyl-12-oxo-3,5,7-tridecatrienyl]-2-hydroxy-3-methyltetrahydro-2H-2-pyranyl)-2-oxoacetyl)-2-piperidine-carboxylic acid

TABLE XXVI (continued)

Compound Name of Species

5	57	methyl 1-(2-[(2 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>R</i> ,6 <i>S</i>)-6-[(2 <i>S</i> ,3 <i>E</i> ,5 <i>E</i> ,7 <i>E</i> ,9 <i>S</i> ,11 <i>R</i>)-2,13-dimethoxy-3,9,11-trimethyl-12-oxo-3,5,7-tridecatrienyl]-2-hydroxy-3-methyl-tetrahydro-2 <i>H</i> -2-pyranyl)-2-oxoacetyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate
10	58	isopropyl 1-(2-[(2 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>R</i> ,6 <i>S</i>)-6-[(2 <i>S</i> ,3 <i>E</i> ,5 <i>E</i> ,7 <i>E</i> ,9 <i>S</i> ,11 <i>R</i>)-2,13-dimethoxy-3,9,11-trimethyl-12-oxo-3,5,7-tridecatrienyl]-2-hydroxy-3-methyl-tetrahydro-2 <i>H</i> -2-pyranyl)-2-oxoacetyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate
15	59	benzyl 1-(2-[(2 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>R</i> ,6 <i>S</i>)-6-[(2 <i>S</i> ,3 <i>E</i> ,5 <i>E</i> ,7 <i>E</i> ,9 <i>S</i> ,11 <i>R</i>)-2,13-dimethoxy-3,9,11-trimethyl-12-oxo-3,5,7-tridecatrienyl]-2-hydroxy-3-methyl-tetrahydro-2 <i>H</i> -2-pyranyl)-2-oxoacetyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate
20	60	1-phenylethyl 1-(2-[(2 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>R</i> ,6 <i>S</i>)-6-[(2 <i>S</i> ,3 <i>E</i> ,5 <i>E</i> ,7 <i>E</i> ,9 <i>S</i> ,11 <i>R</i>)-2,13-dimethoxy-3,9,11-trimethyl-12-oxo-3,5,7-tridecatrienyl]-2-hydroxy-3-methyl-tetrahydro-2 <i>H</i> -2-pyranyl)-2-oxoacetyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate
25		

TABLE XXVI (continued)

Compound Name of Species

5	61	(Z)-3-phenyl-2-propenyl 1-(2-[(2R,3R,6S)-6-[(2S,3E,5E,7E,9S,11R)-2,13-dimethoxy-3,9,11-trimethyl-12-oxo-3,5,7-tridecatrienyl]-2-hydroxy-3-methyltetrahydro-2H-2-pyranyl)-2-oxoacetyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate
10	62	3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)propyl 1-(2-[(2R,3R,6S)-6-[(2S,3E,5E,7E,9S,11R)-2,13-dimethoxy-3,9,11-trimethyl-12-oxo-3,5,7-tridecatrienyl]-2-hydroxy-3-methyltetrahydro-2H-2-pyranyl)-2-oxoacetyl)-2-piperidine-carboxylate
15	63	N2-benzyl-1-(2-[(2R,3R,6S)-6-[(2S,3E,5E,7E,9S,11R)-2,13-dimethoxy-3,9,11-trimethyl-12-oxo-3,5,7-tridecatrienyl]-2-hydroxy-3-methyltetrahydro-2H-2-pyranyl)-2-oxoacetyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate
20	64	N2-(3-phenylpropyl)-1-(2-[(2R,3R,6S)-6-[(2S,3E,5E,7E,9S,11R)-2,13-dimethoxy-3,9,11-trimethyl-12-oxo-3,5,7-tridecatrienyl]-2-hydroxy-3-methyltetrahydro-2H-2-pyranyl)-2-oxoacetyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate.
25		

TABLE XXVI (continued)

Compound Name of Species

5	89	(E)-3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-propenyl 1-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxopentanoyl)-2-piperidine-carboxylate
10	90	(E)-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-2-propenyl 1-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxopentanoyl)-2-piperidine-carboxylate
15	91	(E)-3-phenyl-2-propenyl 1-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxo-pentanoyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate
	92	(E)-3-((3-(2,5-dimethoxy)-phenylpropyl)-phenyl)-2-propenyl 1-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxopentanoyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate
20	93	(E)-3-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-propenyl 1-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxopentanoyl)-2-piperidine-carboxylate
25	94	4-(4-methoxyphenyl)butyl 1-(2-oxo-2-phenylacetyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate
	95	3-phenylpropyl 1-(2-oxo-2-phenylacetyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate

TABLE XXVI (continued)

Compound Name of Species

5	96	3-(3-pyridyl)propyl	1-(2-oxo-2-phenylacetyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate
	97	3-(3-pyridyl)propyl	1-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxopentanoyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate
10	98	4-phenyl-1-(3-phenylpropyl)butyl	1-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxopentanoyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate
	99	4-(4-methoxyphenyl)butyl	1-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxopentanoyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate
15	100	1-(4-methoxyphenethyl)-4-phenylbutyl	1-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxopentanoyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate
	101	3-(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)propyl	1-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxopentanoyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate
20	102	3-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)propyl	1-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxopentanoyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate
25			

TABLE XXVI (continued)

Compound Name of Species

5	103	1-phenethyl-3-phenylpropyl 1-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxopentanoyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate
	104	4-(4-methoxyphenyl)butyl 1-(2-cyclohexyl-2-oxoacetyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate
10	105	3-cyclohexylpropyl 1-(2-cyclohexyl-2-oxoacetyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate
	106	3-phenylpropyl 1-(2-cyclohexyl-2-oxoacetyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate
15	107	3-cyclohexylpropyl 1-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxobutanoyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate
20	108	3-phenylpropyl 1-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxobutanoyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate
	109	4-(4-methoxyphenyl)butyl 1-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxobutanoyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate
25	110	4-phenyl-1-(3-phenylpropyl)butyl 1-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxobutanoyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate

All the compounds of Formulas I-XXV possess asymmetric centers and thus can be produced as mixtures of stereoisomers or as individual R- and S-stereoisomers. The individual stereoisomers may be obtained by using an optically active starting material, by resolving a racemic or non-racemic mixture of an intermediate at some appropriate stage of the synthesis, or by resolving the compounds of Formulas I-XXV. It is understood that the compounds of Formulas I-XXV encompass individual stereoisomers as well as mixtures (racemic and non-racemic) of stereoisomers. Preferably, S-stereoisomers are used in the pharmaceutical compositions and methods of the present invention.

Affinity for FKBP12

The compounds used in the inventive methods and pharmaceutical compositions have an affinity for the FK506 binding protein, particularly FKBP12. The inhibition of the prolyl peptidyl *cis-trans* isomerase activity of FKBP may be measured as an indicator of this affinity.

K_i Test Procedure

Inhibition of the peptidyl-prolyl isomerase (rotamase) activity of the compounds used in the inventive methods and pharmaceutical compositions can be evaluated by known methods described in the

literature (Harding et al., *Nature*, 1989, 341:758-760; Holt et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 115:9923-9938). These values are obtained as apparent K_i 's and are presented for representative compounds in TABLE XXVII.

5 The *cis-trans* isomerization of an alanine-proline bond in a model substrate, N-succinyl-Ala-Ala-Pro-Phe-*p*-nitroanilide, is monitored spectrophotometrically in a chymotrypsin-coupled assay, which releases *para*-nitroanilide from the *trans* form of the substrate.
10 The inhibition of this reaction caused by the addition of different concentrations of inhibitor is determined, and the data is analyzed as a change in first-order rate constant as a function of inhibitor concentration to yield the apparent K_i values.

15 In a plastic cuvette are added 950 μ L of ice cold assay buffer (25 mM HEPES, pH 7.8, 100 mM NaCl), 10 μ L of FKBP (2.5 mM in 10 mM Tris-Cl pH 7.5, 100 mM NaCl, 1 mM dithiothreitol), 25 μ L of chymotrypsin (50 mg/mL in 1 mM HCl) and 10 μ L of test compound at various
20 concentrations in dimethyl sulfoxide. The reaction is initiated by the addition of 5 μ L of substrate (succinyl-Ala-Phe-Pro-Phe-*para*-nitroanilide, 5 mg/mL in 2.35 mM LiCl in trifluoroethanol).

 The absorbance at 390 nm versus time is monitored
25 for 90 seconds using a spectrophotometer and the rate constants are determined from the absorbance versus time data files.

TABLE XXVII

In Vitro Test Results - Formulas I-XXV

	Compound	K_i (μ M)
5	6	140
	9	13
	11	170
	12	250
10	13	25
	15	17
	19	12
	36	>10,000
	41	1300
15	50	>10,000
	89	1800
	90	28
	91	39
	92	75
20	93	70
	94	165
	95	740
	96	725
	97	130
25	98	30
	99	60
	100	15
	101	12
	102	120

TABLE XXVII (continued)

In Vitro Test Results - Formulas I-XXV

	Compound	K_i (μ M)
5	103	20
	104	103
	105	760
	106	210
10	107	32
	108	2
	109	24
	110	5

15

Route of Administration

To effectively treat alopecia or promote hair growth, the compounds used in the inventive methods and pharmaceutical compositions must readily affect the targeted areas. For these purposes, the compounds are preferably administered topically to the skin.

For topical application to the skin, the compounds can be formulated into suitable ointments containing the compounds suspended or dissolved in, for example, mixtures with one or more of the following: mineral oil, liquid petrolatum, white petrolatum, propylene glycol, polyoxyethylene polyoxypropylene compound, emulsifying wax and water. Alternatively, the compounds can be formulated into suitable lotions or creams containing the active

compound suspended or dissolved in, for example, a mixture of one or more of the following: mineral oil, sorbitan monostearate, polysorbate 60, cetyl ester wax, cetearyl alcohol, 2-octyldodecanol, benzyl alcohol and water.

Other routes of administration known in the pharmaceutical art are also contemplated by this invention.

10

Dosage

Dosage levels on the order of about 0.1 mg to about 10,000 mg of the active ingredient compound are useful in the treatment of the above conditions, with preferred levels of about 0.1 mg to about 1,000 mg. The specific dose level for any particular patient will vary depending upon a variety of factors, including the activity of the specific compound employed; the age, body weight, general health, sex and diet of the patient; the time of administration; the rate of excretion; drug combination; the severity of the particular disease being treated; and the form of administration. Typically, *in vitro* dosage-effect results provide useful guidance on the proper doses for patient administration. Studies in animal models are also helpful. The considerations for determining the proper dose levels are well known in the art.

25

The compounds can be administered with other hair revitalizing agents. Specific dose levels for the

other hair revitalizing agents will depend upon the factors previously stated and the effectiveness of the drug combination.

5

EXAMPLES

The following examples are illustrative of the present invention and are not intended to be limitations thereon. Unless otherwise indicated, all percentages are based upon 100% by weight of the final composition.

10

Example 1

In Vivo Hair Generation Tests With C57 Black 6 Mice

Experiment A: C57 black 6 mice were used to demonstrate the hair revitalizing properties of pipecolic acid derivatives GPI 1116 and GPI 1102, as well as related pipecolic acid derivative neuroimmunophilin FKBP ligand GPI 1044. C57 black 6 mice, approximately 7 weeks old, had an area of about 2 inches by 2 inches on their hindquarters shaved to remove all existing hair. Care was taken not to nick or cause abrasion to the underlying dermal layers. The animals were in anagen growth phase, as indicated by the pinkish color of the skin. Referring now to FIGS. 1, 2, and 3, four animals were treated by topical administration with 20% propylene glycol vehicle (FIG. 1), and seven animals per group were treated by topical administration with 10 μ M GPI 1116

15

20

25

TOP SECRET

(FIG. 2), or 3 μ M GPI 1102 (FIG. 3). The animals were treated with vehicle, GPI 1116, or GPI 1102 every 48 hours (3 applications total over the course of 5 days) and the hair growth was allowed to proceed for 6 weeks. Hair growth was quantitated by the percent of shaved area covered by new hair growth during this time period.

FIG. 1 shows that animals treated with vehicle exhibited only a small amount of hair growth in patches or tufts, with less than 3% of the shaved area covered with new growth. In contrast, FIGS. 2 and 3 show that animals treated with 10 μ M GPI 1116 and 3 μ M GPI 1102 exhibited dramatic hair growth, covering as much as 50% of the shaved area in some animals. FIG. 4 compares the hair growth score of unshaven animals with the hair growth scores of shaven animals treated with a vehicle, GPI 1116 (1 μ M and 10 μ M), GPI 1102 (1 μ M and 3 μ M), and related neuroimmunophilin FKBP ligand GPI 1044 (1 μ M, 3 μ M and 10 μ M).

Experiment B: C57 Black 6 mice were used to demonstrate the hair revitalizing properties of neuroimmunophilin FKBP ligands, including GPI 1116. C57 Black 6 mice, 55 to 75 days old, had an area of about 2 inches by 2 inches on their hindquarters shaved to remove all existing hair. Care was taken not to nick or cause abrasion to the underlying dermal layers. The animals were in a anagen growth phase when shaved. Five animals per group were treated by

topical administration with a vehicle, FK506, or a neuroimmunophilin FKBP ligand (GPI 1116 or 1206) at a concentration of one micromole per milliliter to the shaved area. The animals were treated three times per week, and hair growth was evaluated 14 days after initiation of treatment. Hair growth was quantitated by the percent of shaved area covered by new hair growth, as scored by a blinded observer, on a scale of 0 (no growth) to five (complete hair regrowth in shaved area).

Figure 5 shows that after 14 days, the animals treated with vehicle exhibited the beginning of growth in small tufts. In contrast, animals treated with one of the neuroimmunophilin FKBP ligands exhibited dramatic hair growth.

Example 2

A lotion comprising the following composition may be prepared.

5		(%)
	95% Ethanol	80.0
	a pipecolic acid derivative as defined above	10.0
	α -Tocopherol acetate	0.01
10	Ethylene oxide (40 mole) adducts of hardened castor oil	0.5
	purified water	9.0
	perfume and dye	q.s.

Into 95% ethanol are added a pipecolic acid derivative, α -tocopherol acetate, ethylene oxide (40 mole) adducts of hardened castor oil, perfume and a dye. The resulting mixture is stirred and dissolved, and purified water is added to the mixture to obtain a transparent liquid lotion.

5 ml of the lotion may be applied once or twice per day to a site having marked baldness or alopecia.

Example 3

A lotion comprising the following composition shown may be prepared.

5		(%)
	95% Ethanol	80.0
	a pipecolic acid derivative as defined above	0.005
	Hinokitol	0.01
10	Ethylene oxide (40 mole) adducts of hardened castor oil	0.5
	Purified water	19.0
	Perfume and dye	q.s.

15 Into 95% ethanol are added a pipecolic acid derivative, hinokitol, ethylene oxide (40 mole) adducts of hardened castor oil, perfume, and a dye. The resulting mixture is stirred, and purified water is added to the mixture to obtain a transparent liquid lotion.

20 The lotion may be applied by spraying once to 4 times per day to a site having marked baldness or alopecia.

Example 4

An emulsion may be prepared from A phase and B phase having the following compositions.

5	(A phase)	(%)
	Whale wax	0.5
	Cetanol	2.0
	Petrolatum	5.0
	Squalane	10.0
10	Polyoxyethylene (10 mole) monostearate	2.0
	Sorbitan monooleate	1.0
	a pipecolic acid derivative as defined above	0.01
	(B phase)	(%)
	Glycerine	10.0
15	Purified water	69.0
	Perfume, dye, and preservative	q.s.

The A phase and the B phase are respectively heated and melted and maintained at 80°C. Both phases are then mixed and cooled under stirring to normal temperature to obtain an emulsion.

The emulsion may be applied by spraying once to four times per day to a site having marked baldness or alopecia.

Example 5

A cream may be prepared from A phase and B phase having the following compositions.

5	(A Phase)	(%)
	Fluid paraffin	5.0
	Cetostearyl alcohol	5.5
	Petrolatum	5.5
	Glycerine monostearate	33.0
10	Polyoxyethylene (20 mole) 2-octyldodecyl ether	3.0
	Propylparaben	0.3
	(B Phase)	(%)
	a pipecolic acid derivative as defined above	0.8
15	Glycerine	7.0
	Dipropylene glycol	20.0
	Polyethylene glycol 4000	5.0
	Sodium Hexametaphosphate	0.005
20	Purified water	44.895

The A phase is heated and melted, and maintained at 70°C. The B phase is added into the A phase and the mixture is stirred to obtain an emulsion. The emulsion is then cooled to obtain a cream.

25 The cream may be applied once to 4 times per day to a site having marked baldness or alopecia.

Example 6

A liquid comprising the following composition may be prepared.

5		(%)
	Polyoxyethylene butyl ether	20.0
	Ethanol	50.0
	a pipecolic acid derivative as defined above	0.001
	Propylene glycol	5.0
10	Polyoxyethylene hardened castor oil derivative (ethylene oxide 80 mole adducts)	0.4
	Perfume	q.s.
	Purified water	q.s.

15 Into ethanol are added polyoxypropylene butyl ether, propylene glycol, polyoxyethylene hardened castor oil, a pipecolic acid derivative, and perfume. The resulting mixture is stirred, and purified water is added to the mixture to obtain a liquid.

20 The liquid may be applied once to 4 times per day to a site having marked baldness or alopecia.

Example 7

A shampoo comprising the following composition may be prepared.

5		(%)
	Sodium laurylsulfate	5.0
	Triethanolamine laurylsulfate	5.0
	Betaine lauryldimethylaminoacetate	6.0
	Ethylene glycol distearate	2.0
10	Polyethylene glycol	5.0
	a pipecolic acid derivative as defined above	5.0
	Ethanol	2.0
	Perfume	0.3
15	Purified water	69.7

Into 69.7 of purified water are added 5.0 g of sodium laurylsulfate, 5.0 g of triethanolamine laurylsulfate, 6.0 g of betaine lauryldimethylaminoacetate. Then a mixture obtained by adding 5.0 g of a pipecolic acid derivative, 5.0 g of polyethylene glycol, and 2.0 g of ethylene glycol distearate to 2.0 g of ethanol, followed by stirring, and 0.3 g of perfume are successively added. The resulting mixture is heated and subsequently cooled to obtain a shampoo.

The shampoo may be used on the scalp once or twice per day.

Example 8

A patient is suffering from alopecia senilis. A
pipecolic acid derivative as identified above, or a
pharmaceutical composition comprising the same, may be
5 administered to the patient. Increased hair growth is
expected to occur following treatment.

Example 9

A patient is suffering from male pattern
10 alopecia. A pipecolic acid derivative as identified
above, or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the
same, may be administered to the patient. Increased
hair growth is expected to occur following treatment.

Example 10

A patient is suffering from alopecia areata. A
pipecolic acid derivative as identified above, or a
pharmaceutical composition comprising the same, may be
administered to the patient. Increased hair growth is
15 expected to occur following treatment.

Example 11

A patient is suffering from hair loss caused by
skin lesions. A pipecolic acid derivative as
25 identified above, or a pharmaceutical composition
comprising the same, may be administered to the
patient. Increased hair growth is expected to occur
following treatment.

Example 12

A patient is suffering from hair loss caused by tumors. A pipecolic acid derivative as identified above, or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the same, may be administered to the patient. Increased hair growth is expected to occur following treatment.

Example 13

A patient is suffering from hair loss caused by a systematic disorder, such as a nutritional disorder or an internal secretion disorder. A pipecolic acid derivative as identified above, or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the same, may be administered to the patient. Increased hair growth is expected to occur following treatment.

Example 14

A patient is suffering from hair loss caused by chemotherapy. A pipecolic acid derivative as identified above, or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the same, may be administered to the patient. Increased hair growth is expected to occur following treatment.

Example 15

A patient is suffering from hair loss caused by radiation. A pipecolic acid derivative as identified above, or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the

same, may be administered to the patient. Increased hair growth is expected to occur following treatment.

5 The invention being thus described, it will be obvious that the same may be varied in many ways. Such variations are not to be regarded as a departure from the spirit and scope of the invention and all such modifications are intended to be included within the scope of the following claims.

0078443-00404
TOP SECRET